# EUROPE.

National Consolidation and Legislation of German Fatherland.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH IN PRUSSIA

Imperial Turkish Manifesto to the Cretans.

The English Reform League on a Radical Revolutionary Issue.

Our special mail telegrams, special written correspondence and European files furnish the following additional details of our cable despatches to the 26th of

## OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

## PRUSSIA.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

rican Church Matters in Berlin-Opening of the University—Death of Professor Bopp— The Absertion of Waldeck Complete—The Schleawig Negotiations—Royal Decorations Given to Members of the Russian Legation— Beturn of the King—Mrs. Bancroft's Recep-

BERLIN, Oct. 24, 1867. weather, quite a numerous audience in the so called American chapel on Sunday. His text was from the 25th spon the rock Oreb, and Zeeb they slew at the wine ment sermon-which, by the way, so interested a Gernan gentleman present that it was solicited by him for -will not be surprised that as the Doctor escribed the probable life and character of Zeeb, his rine monopoly and the means he doubtless employed to preserve his influence and increase his gains, some one whispered to his neighbor, loud enough for the egation to hear, "Cotton." At the close of the services it was announced that Rev. Mr. Briggs, of lew York, will supply the pulpit next Sabbath.

At a meeting lately held to make arrangements fo eligious services during the winter the following gen-S. Fay, of New York; Consul Kreismann, Rev. Chas. York; Dr. Simon, agent of the British Bible Society, and Rev. Mr. Archer, pastor of the German Methodist Episcotary and treasurer, the "children of light" thus showing ninister expected to preach on the next Sabbath should mendable decision, as there is little likelied of the appointments being changed after having ed such short vacations that they seldom spend two them during the week. If it is urged that a week is only persons who prepare new sermons to preach abroad are balf fledged theologians, who may as well keep their crude lucubrations for the delectation of rural flocks in

in the name of the preacher to the Fremdenblati (Stranger's Journal), a paper taken at all the botels and which publishes religious notices gratis every Saturday, but for some reason this was never done. While Governo es discharging the duties as United States minister and envoy, church matters went very well; he was no and especially transient visitors to worship with their lookout, too, for preachers of distinction, and as, from his position, he saw most of them, an eminent multier rarely passed through town without giving at least one sample of the contents of his sermons portfolio. Long after the Gevernor had become too ill to leave his apartments he gave much attention to the affairs of the church and aided it with his advice and means; but the interest of others were away with the nevelty, and it surprised few to hear early in the nummer that there would be no English services for the church till September, a recess which was afterward extended a month. Not an American knew anything of the intention to close the English services till the pastor of the German Methodist Episcopai church appeared one morning and asked that a notice to that effect be read.

Hitherto a room in a building designed for the parsonage has been used as a chapel. The new edifice, erected mostly by contributions from Americans here

swenty minutes' ordinary walking from any respectable hotel. In the second piace, though nominally and really conducted without regard to seatarianism, it is supposed to be under the control of the Methodists, a sect against which the great majority of American travellers appear to have a very strong prejudice. A printed notice hung up in the hotels cordially invites all to a "union service in English at the Methodist Episcopal chapel." Travellers often confess that the fact that the bouse of assembling belongs to that denomination makes them suppose that the whole must have a Methodist tinee, and that they have thus been led to attend the English church, though members of other persuasions. Resident Americans generally prefer accepting the kindness of friends who own pews in city churches, where they are not only sure of nearing able sermons, but also charming music—as, for example, at the Cathodral, where one can, beside listening to the court preacher. Superintendent Hoffmann, hear the calebrated Mendelssohn's choir and join in the grand chorus of the congregation, all of which contrast quite decidedly with edifying expositions of beardiess licentiates and congregation, are sufficient numbered church going Americans in Berlin to make a very respectable congregation. There is ever a sufficient numbered church is content with nothing less than monotonously intoning the full amount of formularies allowed by the ritual and supplementing the whole with a long and indigestible collection of homelettic phraves, they would prefer to join in a service of their own. To induce them to do this, however, it will be necessary to withdraw it from all sectorian influence, and especially to avoid all appearance of the ism which has been so long supposed to guide it and to make the prefer to goin the service.

will come next.

The Schleswig negotiations make haste slowly. Von Quade, the Danish Plenipotentiary, has weak eyes and cannot work evenings, while Herr Bucher, the Prussian commissioner, has too much else to do to be bothered with the matter daytimes. This is at least the official explanation of the slow progress which the Promuzial Corresponders characterizes as gratifying. Professor Madvig, the venerable rector of the university at Copenhagen, said, on presenting the students' target company with a banner embroidered by the ladies, "You have felt the bleeding wounds of the country; you have thought that the struggle might break out anew, and then every one would needs do his duty. If a new struggle should break out for the fatherland you would not light under this banner, but in the ranks of the common soldiers. Then would the higher consciousness awakened by your education strengthen in you not mere contempt of death, but a true many spirit."

Official journals are very charry of expressing themselves in regard to the Halian imbrogilo. They say it will be early enough to define Prussia's attitude towards Prench intervention when that occars. There is a strong popular hope that the action of the French government will alienate the Italians from them; for, though Victor Emanuel is not resarded as much of an ally, it would be much more convenient to have his friendship than his ill will.

A fine assortment of Prussian orders has been distributed at the palace of the Russian Minister to this court. Every one about the establishment, from Baron D'Oubril downwards, who could expect anything of the kind was so thoughfully remembered that it seems as if one of the gentlemen now collecting the names for a new city directory for 1865 had left his last at the bureau of the "General Orders Commission."

renhaus, or Upper Chamber of Deputies, for the new provinces.

King William returned to town yesterday. As Count Bismarck was too unwell to go to court His Majesty visited him in person.

Report says that the meeting between the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria at Box was most cordial—as if it were possible that either of these eminent gentlemen would be so peevish as to give vent to childsh spleen while taking cofies at a railway station. Professor Bopp, the distinguished Sansorti scholar, died yesterday. Mr. Kasson, of lowa, was in town on Sunday and Monday. The postal convention between Prussia and the United States having been signed he departed for Dresden on Tuesday morning. All of the South German States have assented to it also.

At a tea party given by Mrs. Bancroft last evening to Dr. Bellows there were present, among others, Mr. and Mrs. Jay and daughters, of New York; Mr. and Miss Parrott, of Ohic; Consul Kreismann, of Chicago; Dr. MacLean, of New York; Dr. Abel, of Bartin, and Mr. Olcott, of Philadelphia.

#### GERMANY.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

A United Futherland—Settlement of the North Schleswig Question—Lawyers in Hanover— The Ex-Elector of Hesse—Proceedings of the Reichstag—Military Budget—Volunteers in the Army—The Unury Bill—Herr Harkort on the Sait Tax-Elections for the Prussian Diet-Persecutions of the Press-Wise Laws in Prussia.

At this autumnal season the trip of King William and the Queen to Baden-Baden seems somewhat mysterious, and none of the official papers give an explanation of it The Provincial Correspondence, a ministerial organ, speaking of the King's late interview with the South German sovereigns, says that, without having any reference to politics, the conferences were extremely cordial and lively sympathics evinced by the population augured well for the advancement of everything relating to a future united Germany. This statement, though coming from an official source, must be taken cum grane salts; indeed, it does not agree with the South German press, for the Stuttgart Beobackfer says the Bavarian Chamber will most assuredly reject the Zollverein treaty and new duties on salt and tobacco, and it is certain that the Wurtemburg fepresentatives will stoutly oppose the inthe Prussian standard, would need nine additional attallons, ten squadrons and six batteries. Moreover, the adoption of the treaty of Pebruary 5, 1867, for a joint military organization of Würtemburg, Bavaria, Baden cently, in the German National Museum in Würtemburg, the breech-loading arms of former times, and thinking how much better he now possesses to defend one great fatherland, Prince Hohenlohe, the Bavarian Premier, policy, deprecating a union with the North German Bund based on so defective a constitution. This half-liberal ministry of Hobenlohe, which favors the labor-ing class, improves the educational system by freeing it holidays, may any day be swept aside by the ultramontane party, affiliated with Austria and hating Prussia worse than --. Where, it may then be asked, are the omens which argue so favorably for the united

Instead of the great corner-stone of a German nation, joint culture and civilization. Joint laws and interests, the ties which held it together have dwindled down at precent to Zoilverein and military convention, and even these give way to the instinctive feeling that the time for a union of all Germany, including part of Austria, with eight million Germans, has not yet come, and ex-plain the popular expression in the South, "We would

eve to be Germans, but Prussians never !"

From Leipste repeated broils between the Saxon and the streets—just at present overcrowded on account of the fair—drawn sabres were used without discrimination

the fair—drawn sabres were used without discrimination and incifencive citizens seriously wounded.

The appointment of the Prussian privy councillor, Herr Bucher, as commissioner in the North Schleswig proceedings, indicates at least a desire on the part of Prussia for a settlement of this knotty question. The Danish government, some time ago, named the Minister Plenipotentiary Herr You Quande for that purpose. It is pretty certain that a part of the province will be returned to Denmark with the condition that the inhabitant the set of the province will be returned to Denmark with the condition that the inhabitant the set of the province will be repretty certain that a part of the province will be returned to Denmark with the condition that the inhabitants thereof who sympathize with Prussia are to enjoy the same right and receive the same treatment as others. Institutions created by Prussia in these districts up to the day of their rendition to Denmark must remain instact and can only be changed by joint agreement of both governments. Inhabitants of North Schleswig, except soldiers, have the right to appeal to the South Schleswig courts, and the decision of the latter must be valid in Denmark. Prussian consuls have to watch over those rights, and may be appealed to by any North Schleswig inhabitant. Denmark shall not have a greater force than two thousand soldiers in the districts in question: if this force should be inadequate to protect the property or personal security of any of the inhabitant against being overnwed by their Danish neighbors. Prussia aball be entitled to enter with a sufficient force and suppress the disorder; this may be done upon the demand of the Prussian Consul General. If a judgment by a Prussian court against a party in North Schleswig is not szecuted within fourteen days after maturity, and upon a single requisition, a Prussian force may occupy and a Prussian commissary administrate the country. This is an outline of the clauses of guaranty upon which the treaty is likely to be based; though some allerations may be made, Prussia is determined to hold on very drinly to the right of protecting the German element in the district.

may be made. Frussia is determined to hold on very firmly to the right of proteoting the German element in the district.

The Prussian constitution having got into force in all the annexed provinces on the let inst., the swearing in of the government officers is now to be proceeded with. The criminal statute introduced into Hanover airroady on September I gives great dissatisfaction to the legal fracturity of that province, providing, as it does in all criminal cases, gratinious counsel for the accused. The Hanoverian statute allowed the caused fees, whilst the officially appointed defence is only honorary. The difference is explained by the monopoly enjoyed in the old provinces of Prussia by counsellors, who are appointed by the minister of justice in a limited number only, are considered semi-government officers and have very large incomes; whilst in Hanover the profession has been free, without any connection with or benefits from the State, thus justifying complaints against being called upon to sacrifice labor and talent without any return.

Another of the dethroued princes, the Elector of Hesse, with his retriue and courtly paraphernalia, has less Hanau, near Frankfort, and betaken himself-to his

But the real truth, and well known everywhere, is that the ex-sovereign bought off the lieutenant's wife for a snug round sum of money—it is said forty thousand thalers—had ber divorced afterwards, and that in this morganitic, or left-handed, marriage no less than nize illegitimate children were generated. May he now muse over the motion, "Six transit gloria musit."

What a refreshing contrast is afforded by a redent act of the Grand Duke of Baden, who, in order to give the young duke, her apparent to the duchy, the advantage of a public school education, has tavited the children of a dozen families to attend a class under excellent teachers, at the castle. Nearly all the trustees appointed by him to manage the new institution are plain citizens; the Grand Duke himself is president of the board.

The proceedings of the Reichstag contring upon the Bund budget do not create much interest, for the reason already wasted, that nine-tenths of the latter contist in the expense for the military establishment and have previously been agreed to for the next four years. The ascond reading of the whole budget bill took place to day, only three members voting against it, and the close of the session may be expected within a fortnight. Let me give a few details in order to show how the vast sum of 67,500,000 thalers—is yearly expended. Under the head of current expenditures are the war department, 325,030 thalers; indicial administration, 122,472 thelers; pay of superior officers, 83,798 thalers; local commanders and inspectors, 175,092 thalers; engineers, 415,912 thalers; pay and provisioning of the troops, 22,326,113 thalers; pay and provisioning of the troops, 22,326,113 thalers; inspectors, 178,092 thalers; adjutants of the King of Frussia, 29,500 thalers; engineers, 415,912 thalers; edjutant officers, 83,798 thalers; engineers, 415,912 thalers; pay and provisioning of the troops, 22,326,113 thalers; clothing of the army, 4,743,969 thalers; administration of garrisons, 7,239,907 thalers; hospitals, 1,440,000 thalers; provisioning the reserve, 431,050 thalers; cavalry horses, 1,155,548 thalers; military schools, 487,005 thalers; balers; military schools, 487,005 thalers; cavalry horses, 1,155,548 thalers; military schools, 487,005 thalers; cavalry horses, 1,155,548 thalers; military arms and powder manufacture, 1,951,744 thalers; fortrasses, 505,533 thalers; invalide, 5,980,918 thalers; the erection of barracks, buildings, &c., is classified with extraordinary expenses.

arms and powder manufacture, 1,931,744 thalers; fortresses, 505,381 halers; invalide, 5,980,918 thalers; the tresses, 505,381 halers; invalide, 5,980,918 thalers; the rection of barracks, buildings, &c., is classified with extraordinary expenses.

While the army swallows up nine-tenths of all the income of the Bund—a similar state of things is to be observed in all military governments of Europe—we may look for a moment at the little republic of Switzer-land, an oasis in the great desert, where the first position of the budget is the department of public instruction; the second that of public works and improvements and only the third is taken up by the military establishment. In the canton of Zurich twenty-three per cent of the income is devoted to educational purposes, eightsen per cent to public works and thirteen and two-thirds per cont only to the army.

On Monday last, when this huge military stat first came up in the Reichstag, motions were made by the liberals aiming at a reduction of so gigantic an institution, one asking the Bund Chancellor to open negotiations with the European Powers for a general disarming; another to let part of the men, in time of peace, go on furlough, &c.; but when, in the opening of the discussion, the Saxon member, Herr Götz, remarked that, having no right to make altorations, the best way would be to vote the military state in bloc, he was interrupted by the President, Herr Simson, who said, "We are not here to vote the military state in bloc, he was interrupted by the President, Herr Simson, who said, "We are not here to vote the military state the base way systematically the old law of 1814 is pushed aside by government and what means are resorted to for the expansion of the army. That law admitted young men of a collegitue education, who passed through a close examination and what means are resorted to for the expansion of the army. That law admitted young men of a collegitue education, who passed through a solve the being counted them for three. Unlike regulars, who enter

dve per cont. on mortgages and six per cent on other ions is legal, and in order to avoid the crime of surry a vast deat of manoauvring is resorted to. The same reform bill was passed several years ago in the Prussin Lower Chamber, but was defeated by the Upper House, the aristocratic land owners therein not willing to free mortgages from the restriction. Even now, when credit on real estate has been almost trained, the conservatives oppose the bill of Herr Laaker, whilst the social demo-crait, represented in the Reichstag by a few numbers only, demand the preservation of the sit per cent restriction in all longs or debts of not over one bundrat thalers. But the vote on the last reading on Ihursday anowed quite a majority for the new bill, to Curher Monard, longing the last reading on Ihursday anowed, quite a majority for the new bill, to Curher Monard, longing the last reading on Ihursday showed quite a majority for the Reicht of the before in the Prussin Legislature, and, spite of the inflectial position occupied by birn (as France), without success. The Fortcarint member, Herr Harkort, expiants to his constituents the recond defeat in the sait days bill. He says:—"The majority of the Reichtag was in favor of the high duty of twp thaters per bundredweight; we of the left would only agree to it until the expiration of the Zollverein treaty, texving open a future reduction. The gist of the question was the rate of duty, not the monopoly, for the latter is still beld by government, owing to the vast deposits of mineral sails belonging to the list sludge the sails factorian france of consumption. The French sail factorian frances of consumption. The French sail factorian frances of consumption. The French sail factorian frances of the sail and the sail factorial frances of a future reduction, on the sail factorial frances of the frances of the sail and the sail factorial frances of the frances o

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#### THE WA IN CANDIA.

SPECIAL MAIL TEGRAM TO THE HERALD. Proclamation of the rand Vizier of Turker

to the Insurgent-Official Defence of the Sultan's Governmt.

The proclamation adessed to the Cretans by the Grand Vizier, Asii Pas, recently despatched by the Porte to Candia as Comissioner Extraordinary, has

Porte to Candia as Comissioner Extraordinary, has just appeared here. It ys:—

CRETANS—You know preprience how great, with regard to you, are the gerosity and the maximimity of his Imperial Majesty, ar august sovereign, the source of justice and clemency I will not depict to you the profound emotion expenced by his Majesty's paternal heart at the effusion of tod caused by the criminal attempts of a few ambility men who, abusing the credulity of several among yound their weakness in resisting evil counsels and thats, have transformed them into instruments of dirbance. You have seen for yourselves, since the crim of the venus we deplore, the efforts of his imperistajesty to remove deplorable consequences. You have how vivid has been his desire to guarate against all projudical attack the lilend of Crote and its inhabitants, who occupy so large a pis in the imperial good will. These good intentions ha been paralyzed by men who have cast a covetous eyapon the island and by those who, believing their fallous promises or trembling at their threats, have made their business to fallify the source of the moderate fengs the imperial government had derived from sentimate of humanity. By rejecting in arms the benevelt intentions entertained with regard to them by the government, they have imposed upon it the duty of effect the chastisement of the guilty in order to liberatese sound thinking portion of the population of the lists from the pressure exercised upon them by blinded me The execution of this task devolved upon the regul army. The moderation discipline and humanity has testified have appeared in a striking light, notwitheding the vail of obscurity thrown over them by malolence and calumny. The very persons who have be styled the victims of barbarous proceedings have act her army justice.

Creams, you know by extence that his Majesty protects the honest and chasts those hardened in crime. Those who incite you to rolt, far from having In view your happiness and the properly of your country, have only one eight and c

Cretans, in order to inaugure without delay the application of the administrativenistrations destined to put an end, at the earliest meent, to the misfortunes of your island, and thanks twhom the future will serve as a reparation for the it, I write fetu to proceed, in the course of the ensur fourteen days, to the election of representatives to vom you shail delegate your full powers. These representatives, elected in every district of the island, frommong the Mussulmans and Christians enjoying your chidence, will then have to meet me.

I most especially recommended to throw aside, in these elections, all idea of politic or personal pradilection, and to let your cheice failpon clitrens devoted to their country, renowned for air honor, moderation and fidelity to his lapperal Majsr.

## IRELAID.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCESF THE HERALD.

Rigorous Search of all Trinentiantic Steam

The search of inward and quward Transatlantic ateamers for Fenians has been received by the police, and a noted Fenian leader sevilently expected from

Upon the arrival of the stener Scotia off the harbor of Queenstown at an early her yesterday morning, at thorough search was made on eard by the detectives, assisted by a large number of p "royal constabulary," who went out in the tender fethat purpose.

After a detention of above ree hours to the Scotia she was allowed to proceed on ier voyage to Liverpool. The search was fruitless. Ni arrest was made; but I understand that one or two othe detective force went in her to Liverpool; but who shey expected to find we are unable to say.

A somewhat similar cours was pursued upon the arrival of the National Compar's steamer Erin, later in the day.

## ENGLAND'STRADE.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD. Coming Contraction for the Christman Set-tlements-The Cloud on Cotton Crisis-City Obstructions by Line agenus and Com-mercial Losses.

the period of the Lord Mayor show, after which time business contracts itself into a narrowest proportions until Christmas, when not by tradesmen's bills, but the more important accounts of the year are generally all balanced up, and transactus of any magnitude are all ante-dated to the New Yor, which is generally assocated with new hopes and aw enterprises, and it is to be desired that those of 18 will be more fortunate than some of those that hav been counted upon during

the past two years, which here been full of bitter disappointment to many.

There is one dark cloud that hangs over things in connection with the trade of textills fabrier—the cotton branch—about which peopli are very unsettled and uneasy. Although a slight rection has taken place, and cotton has risen in price smewhat, the unanimous opinion is that it must be lower, and this belief provents a spirited operation in the saple that might otherwise take place, despite all that speculators and those interested can do to the contery. At this time of the year certain people, and esectally manufacturers, are obliged to buy for their curbant wants and for the trade of the coming season, or say would have no goods to sell at the time they are vanied, which, altogether, makes up a telerable demait, causing a certain amount of business to be done; buthe general tone is far frem healthy.

ness out of the whole year had better go and trade elsewhere.

It is the custom for the Lord Mayor to ride in the ancient State coach to Westminster, and certainly the crowd of ragged ruffans that follow in the wake of the procession, fighting, pushing and larking among themseives, and at times indicting their horse play upon others who may be unleaky enough to get in their way, is a most peculiar sight, and also a novat one, to those who neave before saw the scum of a great city bubbling up in the light of day in streets generally sacred to public order and earnest business men, who have not a minute to spare to throw their eyes right or left.

On the whole, however, it is considered a reliet of ancient city usage well worth keeping, as it furnishes a holiday and a gratitious sight to the families of many thousands of cierks and the poorer order of persons engaged in the city, who cannot get amusement quite to their own taste so easily as merchants and bankers and who giadly avant themselves of the opportunity; and the thousands of speciators arranged in the windows along the route constitute by far a their and more instructive show than the show itself. Doubtiess the old woman who has seen the Lord Mayor's show "hundreds of times" with again be a speciator in this present year of grace.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

The British Expedition to Abyssinia and War with King Theodore—City Scenes in Bombay—The United States Steamer I roquois.

Boxnar, India, Sept. 18, 1867.
The United States steamship Iroquois, Commander E. English, sailed from this port to-day, bound to Caylon

and Singapore. Her visit to this place lasted about two weeks. She is attached to the Asiatic squadron.

ment is the principal subject of interest, both in the papers and in business circles. Steamers, ships and various kinds of versols are being chartered by the gov-roument, repaired and fitted for the service required. The shops in the navy yard are crowded with work, in the harbor is not stopped by the small hours of night or the sacrodness of Sunday. The story that we have own hand, wrote a letter to Queen Victoria, saying that she had many ships and ruled a large country; her husband had died and she would want another; in short making an offer. The Queen declined the offer of this under whose rule the essence of despotism pervades the and to the very core, and two messengers were sent with an answer. After the letter had been read and interpreted he said that the Queen had not written it gers. All the party that were to accompany them back the number was between thirty and forty. Overtures tain the release of these captives without a war; but is only the more inclined to be revenged, cut off the heads of these prisoners and fight the Queen, unless she few days that the prisoners have been released, but it is not generally believed.

The idea is that the expedition will invade, capture and take Abyasinia, whether the prisoners are released or not. The government has expended a large amount already, and twelve or fifteen native Sepoy regiments are to go from Bombay.

with some cavalry, sailed from this port on Monday, the 18th, in four steamers, and several others are soon to follow.

two years, and, if not released, will have their beads out off as a commencement of the war. It is recorded of this tyrant, that be caused the heads of 649 of his own people to be cut off on one occasion.

Abyasima is a hard country to reach, and hundreds of miles of desert are to be traversed where only camels can live. In one of their requisitious are 5,000 camels. Everything has to be carried with the expedition into this country. Another steamer sails to-morrow morning with troops and supplies.

Although items of news are scarce, and there is much little to disturb the usual monotony here, there is much to interest a stranger in Bombay with its 250,000 inhabi-

this country. Another steamer sails to-morrow morning with troops and supplies.

Although items of news are scarce, and there is but little to disturb the usual monotony here, there is much to interest a stranger in Bombay with its 250,000 inhabitants. This island is ten miles long and three wide, with the best harbor on the coast. The caves, chiseled from the solid rocks on the neighboring islands of Elephantie, Saisette and Kerresy, are objects of antiquity which resemble ranay of the Egyptian works in stone, and amply repay a visit. Statusty, standing in niches around wails cut in the solid rock, represent many figures of their gods which the natives to-day worship. These chiseled excavations from the solid rock are raily grand temples, in which are supporting columns and pilars, wings, side chambers and unfaished caverns. Some of the figures are tine anatomical specimens, and show an advanced state of arts not excelled in Egypt. They are the labors of by-gone ages, no one knows when or who. Time has crumbled much of the force, and the desecrating hand has broken most of the figures. The streets of this city present a strange, novel and curtous scene; no sidewaiks; men and women with strangs costumes; some nearly asked, with loads of various things upon their heads and shoulders. Hacks, cabs, gigs, pataquing, ox carts, and occasionally long-horned, lazy-moving droves of buffaloes mingle in the stream, and move in different directions through the macadamized streets. The buffalo cows give nearly all the mik used in the city, and are allowed to run loose and feed on the greens and open parks.

The inhabitants of the city are very much mixed, and many different languages are spoken. Hindoos, Moors and Parsees are the most numerous. The Hindoo race comprises nearly half the population, and a large portion of them are degraded by their castes, religion and supersition, so that a horse is far above them; six can be hired to do common labor for the price of keeping on large enough to load a one horse car or wagon c

not not jewes, which takes you are tracking of the micies as they move. The dress of the men shows the incrent castes, and a description of one would give very stille idea of the many others. If one touches grease or polluted thing, he loses his caste and none of his amily will ent or associate with him. This is the most legrading thing in India, and the great difficulty in

## THE PAPAL ARMY.

Numerical Strength, Divisions and Com-manders of the Pope's Army. The Commander-in-Chief of the Pspal army is General Under his orders are Count de Curten and Marquis Zappi. The former commands the First division and the latter the Second division. The following corps compose the

Army:—

1. A regiment of infantry of the line, composed of three battalions, each consisting of eight companies. This regiment is composed entirely of native volunteers, under the command of tolonel Azzanesi.

2. A battalion of chasseurs, likewise natives, consisting of ten strong companies, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Giorge.

8. A corps of native engineers, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Lana.
9. A corps for the ambulance service and a battalion
of vote ans, who, in an emergency, can act as garraon.
There is also a staf office to Rome, to which all the
officers, native and foreskin, belon. The armament is
not inferior to that of the best troops of Europe.
Shortly the Postifical soldiers will be previded with
breech loaders.

#### BRITISH REFORM.

New Issues of the League and Divisions of Its Leaders.

[From the London Post, Oct. 25.]

We had feared that we had seen the last of the Reform League, but here it is again more amusing than ever. Determined to quarrel with somebody, if only for the sake of keeping its hand in and assirt in public week, it has now crowned its work by quarrelling with its president, Mr. Beates, himself, and the treatment he has received—in his absence, be if observed—throws some additional and valuable light upon the claims to respect and admiration which it so unceasingly advances. It appears that Mr. Beates had written a letter to his faithful Leaguers, explaining to them the situation of the Verial Leaguers, explaining to them the situation of the Verial Leaguers, explaining to them the situation of the Verial Leaguers, explaining to them the situation of the Verial Leaguers, explaining to them the situation of the Verial Leaguers, explaining to them the situation of the Verial Leaguers, explaining to them the situation of the Verial Leaguers and the verial leaguers. and admiration which it so unceasingly advances. It appears that Mr. Beales had written a letter to his faithful Leaguers, explaining to them toe situation of the Fennan question, and the view be tases of it. The first part of this letter, deprecating the introduction of practices "infringing on the landmarks of the law and the constitution," under the "pretext" of a "remail pane," was pugnacious enough to be received pretty well; but, unhappily, Mr. Beales went on to say that, in fis opinion, the Irish ought to adopt the principle of the League, "namely, to proceed to remove national gricevances by the firm and resolute but peaceful expression of the public opinion in a lawful and constitutional manner," and that it they had taken this course they would be doing some good, instead of "exciting by their sampulnary and highly strating, though abortive, proceedings a spirit of animosity and nostility calculated only to retard the political and social advance of those country." But it seems that the League does not want to have its principle adopted, or ease that it does not consider that principle to be, as stated by Mr. Beales, "a peacetal expression of 'public opinion in a lawful and constitutional manner;" for no social was the phrase read than a chorus of constitutional demand for redress of grievances over the method of "knocking down rulers." This latter proceeding they appear to regard not only as the best but the easiest that can be pursued, and it never seems to have occurred to them that ruler a well as ruled can play at knocking down, until it was suggested by the charman, who probably considered himself officially bound to do something for Mr. Beales view, that a revolution ought at least to have "a reasonable prospect of success." This, in fact, was the only concession made during the whole discussion to that respect for the laws which the League has hitherto so loudly proclaimed.

" " We do not, indeed, expect that lâr. Disraell will be shot in Fall Mail by Olger on benaif of the compound householders of the country, or that Lord Derby's mansion will be fired by the heroic Brisk to average the discontented voters of a three-cornered constituency; for we do not doubt that the Leaguers, however much they may taik, know better than to imperit their skins in the cause of their country. Still, that is what their language amounts to, and it is pleasing to be able to thank them for having been so explicit. All this bumptiousness, however, reminds us that these obscure meendiaries would never have emerged from their insignificance, even no far as the stage of articulate speech, had it not been for the too memorable and deplorable vaciliation and wakness which were displayed in dealing with them at first. Having fought the police, broken down the Hyde Park railings for they make no scraple of adopting the giory of that feat now), bullied poor dr. Walpolo, bearded the government, and triumphed over the law, they naturally thus themselves very fine fellows indeed; and it may possibly not be without some trouble and an actual essay of their knocking-down p inciples that they will be brought to understand how very small they are. They have, at any rate, by their latest manifesto cat themselves of from all chance of sympathy from outsiders, and we would only hope th

# THE PAYMENT OF THE NATIONAL DERT.

Few propositions tending more to the welfare of our country have been advanced during the last few years, than that concerning the payment of the debt which I bserved in your issue of to-day. There are many ways cally, and in each of these ways we will find that it is both beneficial and patriotic. Few politicians, whether country were unburdened with debt it would be better able to advance on the great road of improvement, to wealth, glory and honor. It is plain to all that this debt must some time be paid. While we are burdened by must some time be paid. While we are burdened by taxation, invention is stifled and the gates are closed to American advancement. This fact is evident from the reports by the different departments of our government made of late. What then do the times demand? Must we stand still for twenty years, while the European news in our journals from day to day announce the the progress of every nation, as well as petty State, from the Battic to the Mediterranean. Still it must be thus, if the present system of shollshing or paying the debt is retained. It cannot be objected to this on the ground of repudiation. On the contrary, it is the offspring of a sound knowledge of what should be our true policy and devoted patriotism. We honor and revere the names of those men who, when our country stood in need, gave her millions of dollars, that she might be able to relieve herself from ber troubles. He who presents his bonds to the government does the same. Those who are tired of the fanaticism of radical rulers may, by this, taxe from them that which gave them so much power and matter for oppression during the last lew years. Those who believe that the pan proposed by the democrats for the payment of the debt leads only to national bankrupter, have now a chance to add as their conscience will dictate the great work of reconstruction. It is a plan well worthy the attention of statesmen, as well as the people. If when our arms are tied down we make but one great effort, we shall find our limbs free to move as they moved in days gone by, on the read to national prosperity and glory, exciting the wonder of every European nation, and presenting to the people have often shown that they are able to make it.

\*\*ROBERT OF AN EXPRESS COMPANY.\*\*

## ROBBERY OF AN EXPRESS COMPANY.

Another Safe Carried Off and Blown Open.

[From the Mamphis Ledger, Nov. 4.]

Early Thursday morning, when the office of the Southern Express Company in Jackson, Ienn., was opened, it was a discovered that the iron safe in the agont's office was missing. It was in its proper place the night before. The alarm was at once given, and a thorough search of the town and suburbs made for the missing safe. As it weighted about two hundred pounds, it was not deemed probable that the robbers had carried it far, and the result of the investigation verified the conclusions. In the woods, a short distance from the town, the safe was found. The door had been blown open with powder, the vaults forced, and between \$4,000 and \$5,000 in greenbacks abstracted from them. The rascals performed their work scientifically, leaving nothing behind that would serve to faxion suspicious upon any known parties. It is customary to have night watchmen in all offices of the Fouthern Express Company. The watchmen employed at Jackson was in the building, but asieep at the time, and avers that the ingress and egress of the robbers were unheard by him. As the safe weighed two hundred pounds, and was carried upward of haif a mile, three or four men must have been engaged in the robbery. There were no indications at or near the spot where the safe was discovered, to induce the helief that any vehicle had been used to convey it to the woods.

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